
www.elecdan-converter.com


Case (1) $250 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / 380 \mathrm{~g}$

Standard passive dissipation
Case (3) $500 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / 700 \mathrm{~g}$
(Case (2) + dissipator "112")

Independent passive dissipation


Case (2) $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / \mathbf{2 9 0 g}$



Reinforced passive dissipation

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Case (4) } 1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / 1150 \mathrm{~g} \\
& \text { (Case (2) + dissipator " } 225 \text { ") }
\end{aligned}
$$

## (1) Goal

Able to convert a low voltage into higher voltage, within a reduced volume, and with a high efficiency (from 92 to more than $98 \%$ ), these step-up can advantageously replace conventional dc/dc converters (2) when input/output insulation is not required. Moreover, if your starting current is very high, our technique of elevation enables the switching - almost directly and immediately - from the source (battery) to the load, while a typical converter can collapse. Reinforced switch diode available on request. Examples: $>$ To transform a 12 V battery into a powerful stabilized generator $15 \mathrm{~V} / 900 \mathrm{~W}$ or $24 \mathrm{~V} / 576 \mathrm{~W}$ $>$ To power a vehicle with $24 \mathrm{~V} / 600 \mathrm{~W}$ from the 10 to 20 V of its fuel-cell
$>$ To operate a solar pump at constant speed, under 24V/1.2kW, from 18 to 23 V
$>$ To stabilize, at $400 \mathrm{~V} / 2 \mathrm{~kW}$, a 370 V generator whose voltage varies from 345 V to 395 V
$>$ To overcome the high starting current of an engine (ex: Maxon 24V/9.15A/212A) from a 12V battery

## General presentation

The active part of the regulator (i.e. not counting high-performance screw connectors for wires of section $\leq 72 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) measures $64 \times 64 \mathrm{~mm}$, and is thus compatible with regular half-brick modules. Depending on the cooling method (dynamic or passive) chosen by the customer when ordering, the complete regulator shall have one of the 4 following shapes:
(1) Integrated dynamic cooling Case (1) : equipped with a small built-in fan, fast racking-out for fan replacement directly by the user after 50,000 hours (this case (1) is 4 times smaller than case (4), which is of the same power but cooled by natural convection)
(2) Independant passive dissipation Case (2) : the user places the elevator's thermal interface against a heat conducting wall whose thermal resistance is $\leq 1.5^{\circ} / \mathrm{W}$

## (3) Standard passive dissipation Case (3) : case (2) equipped with a "112" dissipator

 can be mounted on DIN rail; enhanced cooling if the whole unit is screwed on heat conducting wall N.B.: the picture represents the regulator (2) deeply embedded in its "112" dissipator[^0]Electrical data
$>$ Power output (Pout): from 500W up to 2.32 kW with twelve product references
$>$ Input voltage "Vin": ranging from 10 V to 400 V dc depending on the unit as seen on table 10
$>$ Common input and output, occupying the 2 " - " connection terminals
$>$ Output voltage "Vout": ranging from de 15 V to 400 V (always higher than the maximum input voltage)
$>$ Input currents: 95A max (unit 10V to $14 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 15 \mathrm{~V} / 900 \mathrm{~W}$ )
$>$ No-load current: $\leq 6 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{Vin}$; fan's power on case (1) : $\approx 5 \mathrm{~W}$
$>$ Minimum load current: zero to $\leq 100 \mathrm{~mA}$ depending on the model
$>$ Line + load regulation: better than $2 \%$; dynamic answer < 5\% / <50ms
$>$ Efficiency at full load: $92 \%$ to $>98 \%$, depending on the model
$>$ Ripple: less than $1 \%$ of Vout; fixed switching frequency $\mathbf{>} \mathbf{2 0 0 k H z}$

## 4 Protections

$>$ Limited overloads: as long as decreasing Vout remains $\geq \mathrm{Vin}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
$>$ Abnormal overloads: please add a fuse or current-limiter on the output or input
$>$ Under-voltage or sufficient input over-voltage: the regulator no longer elevates the input voltage $>$ Filters: input and output; shields: two parallel metallic plates
$>$ Thermal protection: lowering of V out to $\approx \mathrm{Vin}-0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ (automatic reset)
$>$ Vibrations, tropicalisation, IP63 to IP67 sealing, except the fan. Stain/ess steel for the high-performance wire-connectors
$>$ Ohmic wire loss reduction, with connectors receiving sections up to $\mathbf{7 2 m m}{ }^{2}$
$>$ The dynamic dissipation model is equipped with a highly reliable fan ( 50,000 hours)
5 Thermal characteristics (see table 13 with curves to read losses depending on ambient temperature)
$>$ All models can work with ambient temperature from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to $+90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at decreasing power (except the dynamic dissipation model: from $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
$>$ Models (1), (3) and (4) can work at half-power when the temperature $\geq 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$>$ Storage temperature: $-\mathbf{4 0 ^ { \circ }} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for models (2), (3) and (4)
$>$ Temperature coefficient: $2.10^{-4} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## 6 Options on request

$>$ Remote sensing: 2 miniature connection points
$>$ Shifting of the input range: 3 connections (please contact us for further details)
$>$ Other input and output voltages $\leq 400 \mathrm{~V}$
$>$ Other output powers, below 2.32 kW
$>$ Inhibition of the "step-up" function: 2 connections
$>$ Control of the current limitation on the "step-up" range
$>$ Customizable colors and texts for cases
>Reinforced switch diode for very high starting current
7 Mechanical presentation: 4 configurations (see $2+11$ and the 4 pictures below)
$>$ Case (1) $250 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / 380 \mathrm{~g} / 96 \times 64 \times$ thickness 61 mm ; equipped with an integrated dynamic cooling
$>$ Case (2) $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / 290 \mathrm{~g} / 92 \times 64 \times$ thickness 40 mm ; alone (without dissipator); screwable on a functional dissipating wall or on one of the two available dissipators (length 112.6 mm or 225.2 mm )
$>$ Case (3) $500 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / 700 \mathrm{~g} / 112.6 \times 120 \times$ thickness 47 mm ; case (2) deeply embedded
in the short dissipator; with clip on the back for DIN rail $\Omega$ (or with lateral side clip upon request)
$>$ Case (4) $1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / \mathbf{1 1 5 0 g} / 225.2 \times 120 \times$ thickness 47 mm ; case (2) deeply embedded in the long dissipator; with clip on the back for DIN rail $\Omega$ (or with lateral side clip upon request)

## 8 Mechanical specifications

$>$ Connections through large high-performance connectors enabling wire sections up to $72 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{2}$ $>$ Fan (MTBF $50,000 \mathrm{~h}$ ) included in case (1) $250 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ ": easily dismountable
$>$ All cases can be fixed on a wall with two screws (center distances: 85/90/48.2 x 50.8 mm )
$>$ High volume saving if the user already has a thermally dissipating functional wall
9 Standards and specifications
$>$ Marking CE/UL 60950-1 / EN 60950-1 / iEC 60950-1 / RoHS / 55022A if optional external filter > Flammability: horizontal test for electrical applications, according to UL 94 HB standard
$>$ MTBF (case at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ): passive dissipation models $>120,000$ hours / dynamic version with fan: $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0}$ hours
$>$ Worldwide manufacturers for active parts. Patent, assembling and final controls: ELECDAN Converter

Maximum ambient temperature for the 4 models, depending on losses.
Result from graphic display or lineal equation.


10 Step-Up Voltage Regulator 500 W to 2.32 kW and main SKU

| No. | Input voltage (V) | Output 2 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 5 \\ \text { Max. } \\ \text { loss } \\ (\mathrm{W}) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | SKU <br> the last digit to be added is the case number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Voltage <br> (V) | Current <br> (A) |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 10 to 14 | 15 | 60 | 900 | $>0.95$ | 40 | SUR-1014-1560.... |
| 2 |  | 24 | 24 | 576 | $>0.94$ | 40 | SUR-1014-2424.... |
| 3 |  | 28 | 18 | 500 | $>0.92$ | 40 | SUR-1014-2818.... |
| 4 | 10 to 20 | 24 | 25 | 600 | > 0.94 | 38 | SUR-1020-2425.... |
| 5 |  | 28 | 18 | 500 | $>0.92$ | 40 | SUR-1020-2818.... |
| 6 | 18 to 23 | 24 | 50 | 1200 | $>0.96$ | 40 | SUR-1823-2450.. |
| 7 |  | 28 | 25 | 700 | $>0.95$ | 32 | SUR-1823-2825.... |
| 8 | 20 to 28 | 36 | 20 | 720 | $>0.94$ | 40 | SUR-2028-3620.. |
| 8a | 20 to 28 | 48 | 12.5 | 600 | $>0.95$ | 32 | SUR-2028-48-12.5.... |
| 9 | 36 to 46 | 56 | 12.5 | 700 | $>0.95$ | 32 | SUR-3646-56-12.5.... |
| 10 | 45 to 56 | 58 | 40 | 2320 | $>0.98$ | 30 | SUR-4556-5840.... |
| 10a | 46 to 52 | 60 | 50 | 3000 | 0.99 | 31 | SUR-4652-6050.... |
| 11 | 54 to 69 | 72 | 18 | 1296 | $>0.97$ | 40 | SUR-5469-7218.... |
| 11a | 40 to 56 | 72 | 14 | 1000 | $>0.97$ | 31 | SUR-4056-7214.... |
| 12 | 345 to 395 | 400 | 5 | 2000 | $>0.98$ | 36 | SUR-345395-4005. |

Other voltages, currents, powers, presentations: upon request Example: 12 to $16 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 24 \mathrm{~V} / 58 \mathrm{~A} / 1400 \mathrm{~W} /$ efficiency: 0.94 / loss: $90 \mathrm{~W} /$ brick size

| (11) Physical characteristics of the 4 cases and last digit for SKU |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Case <br> No. | Cooling | Dimensions (mm) |  |  | Volume without connectors ( $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ ) | Weight (g) | Thermal resistance | Back mounting |  | SKU |
|  |  | Length | Width | Thick. |  |  |  | Clip $\Omega$ <br> 35 mm | 2 screws / center distance |  |
| 1 | Dynamic | 96 | 64 | 61 | 250 | 380 | $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | built-in | $\begin{gathered} \varnothing 4,5 \mathrm{~mm} / \\ 85 \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | 1 |
| 2 | Independent passive | 92 | 64 | 40 | 100 | 290 | $6^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | no | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{M} 3 \\ 48,2 \times 50,8 \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | 2 |
| 3 | Standard passive | 112.6 | 120 | 47 | 500 | 700 | $1.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | added <br> also possible laterally | $\begin{gathered} \varnothing 4,5 \mathrm{~mm} / \\ 90 \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | 3 |
| 4 | Reinforced passive | 225.2 | 120 | 47 | 1000 | 1150 | $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |  |  | 4 |
| High-performance wire-connectors (bridge contact) for sections $\leq 72 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Graphical determination of max. possible ambiant temperature ( $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$ )
$>$ Please see on table 10 the order number (1 to 12) of the unit and note the corresponding maximum loss from column 5
$>$ Then check the thermal curve at 13 for the selected case number (1 to 4) as on table 11
$>$ The loss $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{W})$ is proportional to the output power from zero to the maximum value: $P(W)=$ max. loss $x$ output power / power rating
$>$ We read the max. possible ambient temperature from the intersection of the horizontal "loss" with the curve.

## Examples:

1/ The step-up model "10 à $14 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 15 \mathrm{~V} / 60 \mathrm{~A} / 900 \mathrm{~W}$ " has a maximum loss of 40 W . At half-power (loss 20W), for case (4), the max. ambient temperature should be: $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ At one fourth power (loss 10W), the maximum ambient temperature should be: $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 2/ For model No. 10 ( $58 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~A} / 2320 \mathrm{~W}$ ) with case (1), max. ambient temperature $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at full power (loss 30 W ) or $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at $2 / 3$ power (loss 20 W ).

| 14 Complete SKU Step-Up Regulator | SKU for separate accessories |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Function + Case type | Dissipator alone | Matching <br> Clip |
| table 10 + table 11 | "112" or "225" <br> (version "S": see § 15) | C112 <br> C225 <br> C 37 |

Example of SKU for a dynamic cooling case:
No. 1 table 106 + No. 1 table $11 \rightarrow$ SKU: SUR-1014-1560-1



[^0]:    (4) Reinforced passive dissipation With "225" dissipator (2 times longer than "112", same section)

